

**An estimated 900,000 adults in Indiana have vision impairment.**

There were no differences in prevalence among non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics.

The prevalence of visual impairment increases with age; but decreases with increasing education and household income.



Indiana State  
Department of Health

# Vision Impairment in Indiana

## THE BURDEN OF VISION IMPAIRMENT IN INDIANA

- ◆ In 2011, 18.8% of adults in Indiana, or about 900,000, reported ever being told by a health professional that they had vision impairment in one or both eyes, even when wearing glasses.
- ◆ There were no differences by sex or race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic).
- ◆ According to the Centers for Disease Control and Preventions Vision Health Initiative, vision disability is one of the top 10 disabilities among adults ages 18 years and older and one of the most prevalent disabling conditions among children.

## SOME ADULTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE VISION IMPAIRMENT

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>Age</b>       | Adults ages 65 years and older were the most likely to report visual impairment (32.1%), compared to 11.2% of adults ages 18-24 years.           |
| <b>Education</b> | Adults with less than high school education were more likely than college graduates to report vision impairment (22.0% vs. 16.4%, respectively). |
| <b>Income</b>    | Adults with household incomes less than \$12,000 were more likely than those with incomes of \$35,000 or more.                                   |

## VISION IMPAIRMENT AND CHRONIC DISEASE

- ◆ Adults with diabetes were more likely to report vision impairment than those without diabetes (34.0% vs. 17.0%), respectively.
- ◆ Adults reporting high blood pressure were more likely to report vision impairment than those without high blood pressure (27.6% vs. 14.6%, respectively).
- ◆ Those ever being diagnosed with a heart attack were more likely to report vision impairment than those not diagnosed with a heart attack (38.2% vs. 17.6%, respectively).
- ◆ Adults ever diagnosed with a stroke were more likely to report vision impairment than those not diagnosed with a stroke (42.7% vs. 17.9%, respectively).



18.1% of adults with diabetes have been told by a doctor that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they had retinopathy.

A goal of Healthy People 2020 is to improve the visual health of the Nation through prevention, early detection, timely treatment, and rehabilitation.

For additional information, please visit CDC's Vision Health Initiative ([www.cdc.gov/visionhealth/](http://www.cdc.gov/visionhealth/)) and Prevent Blindness Indiana ([www.savingsightindiana.org](http://www.savingsightindiana.org)).



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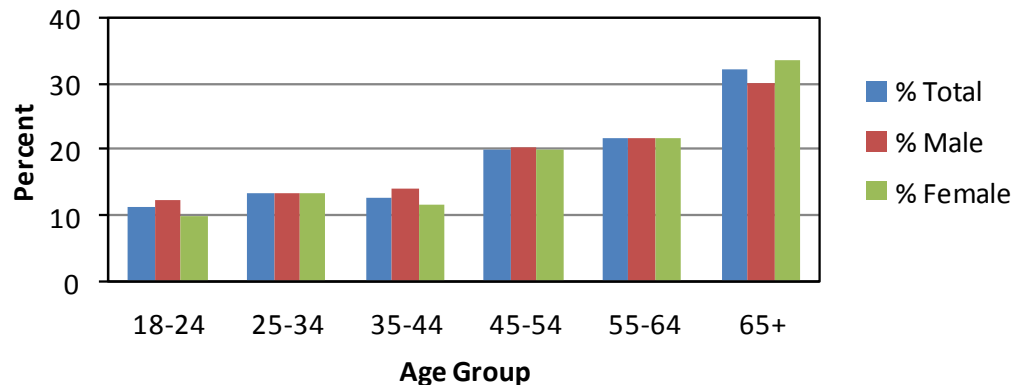
# Vision Impairment in Indiana

(Continued)

## VISION IMPAIRMENT INCREASES BY AGE

The percent of adults who reported vision impairment increased by age (see graph below).

### Prevalence of Vision Impairment by Sex and Age, Indiana 2011



## VISION IMPAIRMENT BY RISK FACTORS

- ◆ Adults who reported fair or poor health status were more likely than those who reported good or better health status to have vision impairment (34.0% vs. 15.4%, respectively).
- ◆ Adults who reported they could not see a doctor in the past year because of cost were more likely than those able to see a doctor to report vision impairment (26.2% vs. 17.3%, respectively).
- ◆ Adults considered to be obese based on body mass index were more likely than adults considered normal or overweight to report vision impairment (22.7% vs. 16.5% and 17.4%, respectively).
- ◆ There were no differences in vision impairment prevalence between smokers and non-smokers and heavy drinkers and non-heavy drinkers.